

A
COMPENDIOUS TREATISE
ON THE
VENEREAL DISEASE.

COMMUNICATIONS

RECEIVED

A
COMPENDIOUS TREATISE
ON THE
VENEREAL DISEASE,
G L E E T S, &c.
DIVESTED OF THE TECHNICAL TERMS,
WITH THE
BEST METHODS OF CURE,
SO EXPLAINED AS TO RENDER
MEDICAL ADVICE, IN THE CURE OF MOST
VENEREAL CASES, UNNECESSARY.
IN WHICH IS GIVEN,
A L O T I O N
FOR THE PREVENTION OF THAT
DISAGREEABLE COMPLAINT.

BY H. DEACON.

L O N D O N:

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P R E F A C E.

MANY of the treatises already written on the subject of the Venereal Disease have been published for the information of students of the chirurgical art, and of course abound with technical terms, which so much perplex an indifferent reader, as to render it scarce possible for him to comprehend three lines together: many have been published to recommend quack medicines; many to introduce a professor, and some owe their origin to the vanity of communicating a ludicrous story, or of propagating a new theory; but none of them go to the point of curing the complaint, without sending the reader to a surgeon; the author of the following sheets, to obviate this deficiency, has treated fully of the symptoms, and of the best means of cure, for which reason

son he does not expect they will be well received by the generality of medical men, although he hopes they may collect some useful information from them. Unused to write for the public eye, he entreats its candour as to stile and refined grammatical accuracy; but as to facts and the efficacy of the remedies, he challenges the greatest of the profession, having stood the test of many years experience.

His principal motive for publishing this treatise being to render service to mankind in general, he has endeavoured to write, divested of all technical terms where they can be avoided, and where they cannot he has given explanations of them, so that the meanest of the generality may comprehend his meaning, and be as competent to judge of the various symptoms as the consequent applications for the cure will require.

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(2)
E V E R Y M A N

H I S O W N

P H Y S I C I A N .

S E C T I O N I .

On venereal infection.

AT what time the venereal disease first appeared in Europe, or whence it originated, I believe to this day remains uncertain; some authors assert it was imported from the West-Indies by the Spaniards with Columbus, others assert it to be of French extraction, and some think it was brought from the coast of Guinea, and originated from the Yaws; but as a knowledge of its origin can be of little or no advantage relative to the cure,

B

we

we will not detain the reader any longer on the subject, but proceed to circumstances more interesting.

The venereal disease has, by many authors, been distinguished by first and second infection; but, in my opinion, it may with more propriety be divided into local and universal.

Local, when the venereal poison is confined to a certain part, as is the case in a virulent gonorrhœa or clap.

Universal, when the venereal poison has entered the circulation; when this happens, the complaint is called a pox.

Various conjectures have arisen concerning the manner in which the infection of this filthy disease is communicated; some have gone so far as to say it may be caught by lying in the same bed with or after an infected person; it has likewise been asserted, that

a clap has been produced in consequence of a turtle feast; but it is not possible for the disease to be communicated by these means, and those writers who have stated them must have been deceived by their patients; indeed there is no disease wherein the physician or surgeon is so liable to be mislead and imposed upon as in this we are about to treat of; and I am convinced it is principally owing to such deceptions authors differ so widely concerning the remedies proper for its cure, which have greatly tended to prevent the advancement of the knowledge of this part of the healing art.

The most common and certain ways of contracting the venereal infection are as follow:

First, by the coition of a person in health with another who is affected

with a clap, or whose genital parts are affected with ulcers venereal,

Second, by the coition of a healthy person with one who has received the infection, without having yet produced any bad symptoms of the distemper, and therefore, notwithstanding it has not appeared outwardly, may communicate the infection to a sound person. Thus a man who has contracted the infection from a woman a few days before, may, during that time, by copulation with another in health, communicate the infection, before any symptoms of the disease have made their appearance. In the same manner a woman may infect a man, and this frequently happens*.

The third kind of infection is, that which is contracted by a close contact

* Men seem much more liable to contract the complaint than women.

of any part of the body affected with the venereal poison, which may be communicated, 1st. By kissing, in which case the lips, tongue, and throat are liable to be affected, frequently producing ulcers in those parts. 2dly. By sucking an infected nurse, in which case it will occasion ulcers in the child's mouth, lips, &c. in the same manner the lips of the wet nurse may be affected by ulcers in the mouth of the child. 3dly. By wounding any part of the body with a knife or lancet that has been used for a venereal patient, without being carefully cleansed from the virus†. 4thly. By touching an ulcer on the genitals, or any part of the body, of any one affected with the

† The complaint may be caught by such means, with as much certainty as the small-pox by inoculation.

venereal disease, and then rubbing their fingers, handkerchief, or any thing that has touched such affected parts, without previously washing the same, on any part that is peculiarly delicate and tender.

We have had several shocking instances of persons having drawn decayed teeth, and replacing them with teeth taken from persons apparently in health, although affected with a pox, the effects of which have frequently proved mortal; and likewise of persons affected with a clap, having washed or touched their eyes with their urine, the consequence of which has generally been the loss of sight.

Of the different means before-mentioned of receiving the infection coition is the most frequent; when the complaint first appears from this cause it is generally (I believe I may say always)

ways) local, and Nature, in the greater number of cases, endeavours to expel the grievance by a discharge from the urethra, and frequently will effect a cure, if the patient observes the utmost regularity*, without the assistance of art (or at least by employing the most simple remedies). On the other hand, if this effort of Nature (the discharge) is too hastily stopped by intemperance or unskilful treatment, the poison, which should be carried off by the running, often gains admission into the mass of blood, with which it circulates (when this happens the complaint is universal) and the consequent symptoms must be expected; these are pains in the bones, scabs and scurf upon the body, ulcers in the mouth, nose, throat, &c.

* A clap will generally increase for a week or ten days, in spite of every safe method used to prevent it.

but

but every particular symptom attending the complaint will be fully explained in the following sheets.

The length of time, from the contraction to the appearance of this disease, is very uncertain ; in some persons it requires a longer time than in others ; this diversity commonly depends on the constitution of the patient, or according as the woman, with whom he was connected, was more or less affected ; something may likewise be attributed to the manner of living.

Generally, the first symptoms of a clap appear in about six or seven days after receiving the infection, but there have been instances of its lying dormant for many weeks.

How long the venereal virus, after it has gained admittance into the blood, may remain in the habit, is a circumstance of more uncertainty than the former :

former. I have had examples of its continuing in the habit for years without producing any sensible effects, and at length broke out with all its virulence*.

The parts of the human frame that the venereal poison attacks are variable; in some persons it is more liable to appear on the soft parts, as the skin, but more particularly the throat; while in others it attacks the bones, and commonly those of the firmest and hardest texture.

It sometimes happens, that one who has a mild species of this disease, will communicate it to another with great virulence, and, vice versa, one most virulently affected will infect another very slightly; and those who have been once affected with the venereal disease, are

* The blood, when once tainted therewith, always preserves the seed of the distemper; I mean, until proper remedies are employed to eradicate it.

more liable to receive the infection than those who have never had the complaint before.

There is a manifest difference in the progress made by the disease after it has discovered itself; in some persons the progress is slow, while in others it penetrates with the greatest activity through the whole habit, and soon discovers the most violent symptoms †.

Upon the whole, the venereal infection, of all others, proves the most destructive to the constitution, as there is no part of the frame but what is liable to be affected by it, producing complaints the most terrible.

Having thus mentioned the different ways by which the venereal virus may

† I lately met with a case where the patient was attacked with an ulcer on the glans or nut of the penis, along with other symptoms; he neglected it for nine days, when near two-thirds of the nut was consumed,

be communicated, &c. we will now proceed to the complaint itself, and trace it through the many symptoms it is liable to produce, and point out the remedies necessary for their cure.

SECTION II.

On the virulent gonorrhœa or clap.

THERE are many parts about the genitals† that the venereal poison first seizes; but the most common ailment that befalls the patient after impure coition is, a virulent gonorrhœa or clap.

The time that a clap takes before it makes its appearance is exceedingly precarious, the generality of men feel the

† When the infection is contracted by copulation, it always first discovers itself on some part of the genitals.

first symptoms between the third and fourteenth day, sometimes within twenty-four hours, and, now and then, they are not perceived until some weeks have elapsed after impure connexion.

A man otherwise, in health, affected with a clap, finds the symptoms to discover themselves in the following order :

The genital parts are affected with an unusual tickling sensation, which sensation stimulates to venery ; after this the urethra begins to discharge a little light-coloured mucus, which is very perceptible if slightly pressed, particularly in a morning.

Although this running is generally white at the first appearance of the complaint, in a short time it alters to a yellowish or greenish colour, and increases much in quantity.

This

The running is accompanied with a frequent desire to make water *, which occasions heat or smarting during its passage through the urethra ; this pain is more violent immediately after the patient has made water, particularly at certain parts of the urethra.

Sometimes, by the violence of the irritation, the running is totally stopped or considerably decreased, though the other symptoms rage with the utmost violence ; in this case it is called gonorrhœa sicca, or dry clap.

Another symptom which is peculiarly liable to attend a virulent gonorrhœa is, the chordee or contraction of the free-num, by which the penis is bent downwards ; there is likewise great pain when the penis is erect, from the nut all along

* Sometimes the pain in making water is perceived a short time before the running.

the perinæum †; but, above all, about the frœnum; this symptom chiefly happens in the night when the patient is warm in bed.

When the inflammation rages with much violence, which in hot constitutions is often the case, the nut sometimes swells and appears transparent.

A phymosis, or a paraphymosis, will likewise very frequently attend a clap; these symptoms often arise from want of cleanliness, I mean by the patient neglecting to keep the foreskin and nut perfectly clean.

A phymosis happens to those who have a long prepuce or foreskin, which becomes swelled and inflamed to such a degree that it cannot be drawn back to uncover the nut, in consequence of which chancres will frequently be produced underneath the prepuce.

† The space between the testicles and fundament.

A paraphymosis happens to those who have a short prepuce, in which case it inflames and swells behind the nut in such a manner that it cannot be brought forward to cover the nut.

If by the use of improper remedies, or through violent exercise, the running is turned out of its natural course before the virulent particles are carried off by the discharge, other parts, besides those above-mentioned, will commonly feel the powerful effects of the venereal poison.

The testicles, being of a very delicate nature, are peculiarly liable to be attacked by the virus being translated to the excretory ducts † of the feminal vessels, causing one or both of them to swell and inflame, which gives the patient the most excruciating pain; the

† The excretory ducts are situated at the extremities of the feminal vessels.

discharge at this time is decreased, while the heat and pain in making water are generally as great as ever.

If the venereal virus is repelled to the inguinal glands (which are situated in the groins) it then causes buboes to arise; but all these complaints the reader will find hereafter treated on under their proper heads.

In what manner the venereal virus gains admission into the urethra, during copulation, has been a circumstance of some controversy. I believe, the virulent mucus of the vagina is forced into the urethra during coition, and not, as many authors imagine, received externally by the lymphatics of the glans penis, and after that makes its way to the urethra; if the virus was actually absorbed in this manner, I should imagine virulent runnings would be

be seated low down in the urethra more frequently than they are.

In general, a clap is situated about an inch, or an inch and a half from the end of the glans; sometimes it is seated higher up in the urethra, but never at the commencement of the complaint; when so situated, it is occasioned by the patient's inattention, or an improper method of cure.

While the complaint continues in that part of the urethra above-mentioned (an inch, or an inch and a half from the end of the penis) it may, by proper management, be subdued with little inconvenience to the patient; but when the virus settles higher up, so as to affect Cowper's glands*, the prostate gland† or

* These are several small glands that are situated near the prostate.

† The prostate is a gland about the size of a walnut, almost of the shape of a heart; it is seated
D between

or the feminal vessels, or any part near the neck of the bladder, the more the urethra will be affected, the symptoms will be more severe, the discharge greater, and in course the disease must become more important.

If the virus has insinuated itself very near the neck of the bladder, the matter is then frequently discharged in very large quantities, the patient has a perpetual desire to urinate, which causes excessive pain, and it often happens he can pass only a few drops, the irritability is then attended with the most excruciating pain, and in this case a total stoppage of urine is often the consequence.

There is another species of a clap that sometimes appears after impure

between the feminal vessels and the penis, and encompasses the beginning of the urethra.

coition,

coition, accompanied with an inflammation on the glans penis, and a discharge of matter from behind the nut, but without any ulceration or discharge from the internal surface of the urethra. This kind is termed a spurious gonorrhœa.

It may be asked, why these kinds of gonorrhœas are less frequent than the former? The reason must be obvious, when we consider the small quantity of mucus that is generally secreted in those parts, compared with that secreted in the urethra; it is in consequence of this small secretion that those kinds of venereal ulcers, called shankers, are so often produced, there not being a sufficient quantity of mucus to dilute the poison.

Before we leave this subject, it may not be improper to remind the reader, that a clap is a local inflammation, fel-

dom causing an universal infection, and arising from an irritation on the internal coat of the urethra, caused by the stimulus of the venereal poison.

Many persons imagine the running always to proceed from ulcerations in the urethra, or to be a discharge from the seminal vessels; but this is a mistaken notion; if it arose from either of these causes, it would be impossible it could be discharged in such quantities, without greatly injuring the strength and constitution of the patient, which never happens if the complaint is carefully attended to.

Having described the different species and progress of a clap, in which I have been minute, in order to enable those of moderate understandings to be thoroughly acquainted with the distemper. Before I proceed to the cure, it will be necessary to make some observations,

vations, to render what follows the more intelligible to the patient. Many persons are so ignorant, and think so slightly of a clap, as to expect it to be cured in a few days; on the other hand, others are so weak as to imagine they cannot be radically cured in less than as many months. A common clap, by the method herein laid down, may generally be cured in a fortnight or less; but where there is much virulence in the complaint, it will be often impossible to accomplish a cure so hastily; an obstinate case will sometimes require six weeks or longer, if the patient does not observe the greatest regularity.

I shall here make so free with quackery as to say, the many boasted remedies which every one may daily see set forth for the cure of complaints of a venereal nature in a few days, are to deceive the patient and often ruin his

con-

constitution. The many credulous persons we observe daily fall victims to such pretenders, will be sufficient evidence for the truth of this assertion.

The generality of practitioners allow the necessity of encouraging the discharge, but it is necessary to obviate an error that too much prevails, and which the ancients were peculiarly liable to fall into, namely, that the said discharge is encouraged principally by purging medicines, particularly those of a strong or drastic nature, such as gamboge, resin of jalap, pill cochiaæ with calomel, &c. frequently repeated. My own observations have convinced me, that such treatment never fails to aggravate the symptoms, and has sometimes produced effects out of the power of medicine to remove.

Nothing tends so much to keep up the inflammatory symptoms, or bring on
a sup-

a suppression of urine, a violent dysury*, fever, swelled testicles, or gleans of the most stubborn kind, as daily purging; and I have some reason to think, that a pox has been brought on by the improper use of such medicines in a clap. However, I do not mean to condemn opening medicines intirely, it is highly proper the patient's body should be kept regular.

Every thing tending to stop the discharge, before the virulence of the complaint is perfectly removed, must be carefully avoided, to prevent the poison insinuating itself into the system, which there is danger of throughout the whole course of a virulent gonorrhœa.

The running may be stopped by hurried walks, or violent motion of any

* A great difficulty of making water.

kind,

kind, especially riding on horseback; or by astringent or improper injections; or by washing the penis with cold water.

It is also necessary (during the time of cure) to abstain from all gross food, and particularly every thing that stimulates to venery, as the erection and inflation of the penis increases the inflammation and forces the virus higher up in the urethra, by which the cure will be greatly retarded.

The principal causes of erections are, hearty dinners, hot suppers, fish diet, onions, spices, and high seasoned foods of every kind, fermented liquors of all sorts, spirits, and likewise all venereal incitements, such as wanton pictures, lewd books, womens company, and libidinous discourse, all of which should be carefully avoided.

It

It is generally imagined, that the virulence of a clap seldom continues beyond three or four weeks, whether the discharge is discoloured or becomes white and ropey. With many persons the discharge retains its yellowish or greenish hue to the last, but when it appears clear and ropey, which it generally does towards the latter part of the distemper, it is certainly a more favourable symptom, yet not always a sure one, of the infection being intirely conquered.

The only certain signs of a clap being perfectly cured, are when the painful constriction of the penis in erection, heat of urine, and running are removed; but we must observe, that the organs where the seat of the complaint has been, will often continue in a weak state, and discharge a small quantity, after the taint is subdued.

E

Many

Many persons, after they are perfectly cured of the venereal disease, fancy every trifling pain, or pimple that appears on the skin, to arise from a venereal cause (not thinking they are as liable to be attacked with other complaints as before) nay, some imagine it is impossible to eradicate every particle of the venereal virus from the habit. The fair sex are very apt to deceive themselves in this particular. I have known many run from one practitioner to another, and through the ignorance of some, and rapacity of others, their constitutions have been ruined.

Another remark I shall here make, and which is of much importance; namely, that care should be taken of whom we buy medicines; for without they are truly prepared, the patient will frequently be disappointed in the expected effect. Therefore, I recommend
 them

them to be purchased at apothecaries hall, (particularly the mercurial preparations) or from a person whose honesty is to be depended on*.

SECTION III.

On the cure of a clap.

A Clap being a local inflammation on the internal coat of the urethra, occasioned by the stimulating power of the venereal poison, the principal aim must be to remove the cause, and subdue the irritation occasioned thereby.

* We shall more generally meet with good medicines in an apothecary's shop, though somewhat dearer than when purchased at a druggist's, the country druggists in particular are more liable to sell medicines not to be depended on; in such shops I have known common linseed oil, or a composition with turpentine, sold for balsam capivi, with many other articles equally bad.

Although I have advanced before, that some simple claps, by the efforts of Nature alone, if the patient at the same time observes an abstemious regimen, may be radically cured without medicine; yet while we have remedies that will render the complaint of much shorter duration, and at the same time ease the patient's sufferings without injuring the constitution, I think every one must approve of the use of them in every case.

Strong purges are highly improper and injurious; however, it is necessary the patient should have two or three stools procured every second or third day †, for a week, ten days, or a fortnight; afterwards every third or fourth day, while the pain when making water continues, and no longer. Any

† If the patient should be inclined to purge, the opening medicines should be omitted.

gentle

gentle cooling phyfic will answer this intention, such as any of the following that may be most agreeable to the patient.

Take of rochell* or common falts from three drams to six†, of manna the fame quantity, diffolve the falts and manna in a quarter of a pint (or more) of water, which is to be taken for a dofe.

Or, take of honey one ounce, of compound powder of gum tragacanth fix drams, of powder of nitre and powder of jalap each three drams, of fyrup of marshmallows a fufficient quantity to make the whole into an electuary; a quantity the fize of a nutmeg may be

* The rochell falts are much more pleafant than the common falts, and equally proper.

† According to the habit of body and ftrength of conftitution.

taken

taken for a dose; or if that should not produce the desired effect, a little more can be added; on the contrary, if it should prove too purgative, the quantity may be abridged.

If pills would be more agreeable than either of the above prescriptions, the following may be taken, and which will be found to answer the intention of an opening medicine.

Take from five grains to fifteen grains of powder of jalap, with the same quantity of nitre, mixed up with any syrup into pills, and taken for a dose.

An injection applied directly on the inflamed part, will greatly hasten the cure; but before the reader is acquainted with its composition, it may not be amiss to make an observation on injections. Many persons are greatly prejudiced against them, indeed,

deed, when we consider the evils that have arisen from an injudicious use of remedies under this title, it is not surprising; but I must remind, that every remedy, under the title of an injection, does not contain the same properties; some of them are of a detergent, stimulating, or astringent nature; others are possessed of an oily, mucilaginous, or an anodyne nature, and in course their modes of operation very different; the former kind inevitably must prove injurious, while the inflammation continues exposing the patient to dangerous complaints; namely, swelled testicles, suppression of urine, or a confirmed pox, &c. the latter kind being of an opposite nature must in course have a different effect, and be highly serviceable by allaying the irritation and assisting Nature to expel the venereal virus, the following will be proper :

Take

Take of purified opium one scruple, of the best olive oil four ounces, reduce the opium first into a very fine powder, afterwards, by degrees, add the oil.

This injection is to be used warm four or five times a day, and be suffered to remain in the urethra a few minutes, by keeping the penis suspended. A syringe for this purpose should have a pipe about half an inch long, and which should be as smooth as possible, and introduced into the urethra with great gentleness and care; olive oil injected, without opium, may be used to much benefit; but when combined with the opium, as above, it is much more sedative. But the use of these applications must be gradually discontinued when the inflammation and pain in making water are somewhat abated. The best way of warming the injection

is to pour some into a tea-cup, and to hold it in a basin of hot water.

If the pain when making water should be violent, the following powders may be taken :

Take of camphire ten grains, of purified opium two grains, of powder of nitre one dram, of powder of gum arabic six drams, mix all together, and divide the whole into twelve papers, one of which may be taken twice a day in a cup of any small liquid, made agreeable to the patient's palate, by the addition of a little sugar or syrup.

The more violent the inflammation is in the urethra the greater will be the tension and the patient's sufferings ; the chordee is an inflammatory symptom frequently accompanying a clap, it is commonly seated on the under surface of the urethra, proceeding from the constriction of the frænum*.

* The bridle or ligament under the nut.

For the removal of the chordee, the patient may take (besides using all the above remedies) from half a grain to one grain of opium (as the urgency of the symptom requires) at night going to bed, rubbing the size of a horse bean well into the under part of the penis, but particularly about the frænum, of the following ointment, afterwards apply a warm poultice of bread and milk over the penis.

Take of mercurial ointment one ounce, of opium reduced into a very fine powder one scruple, of extract of lead twenty drops, mix them.

In order to prevent, as much as possible, the penis from becoming erect, the patient should lie on his side; a mattress would be more proper than a warm feather bed.

By these means the chordee will soon be removed; but it commonly abates with

with the rest of the inflammatory symptoms.

It is a common practice to administer mercury internally for every complaint that is supposed to arise from a venereal cause, whether considered local or not, and commonly in such doses as must be of great detriment to the constitution.

In a simple clap, the internal use of mercury is not only useless but improper; however, to prevent any bad consequences that may arise from absorption, I generally advise about the size of a pea of mercurial ointment, prepared as hereafter directed *, to be rubbed into the groins and inside of the thighs every night.

To prevent the inflammation from attacking the feminal organs, I strongly recommend the patient to keep the testicles supported; a bag-truss for this

* See mercurial frictions.

purpose is to be preferred; it should be worn for some time after the complaint is conquered. Many persons, perhaps, may think this troublesome and unnecessary, and too often neglect its use; but in fact the trouble and inconvenience is very trifling, and as it will tend much to prevent a swelled testicle (one of the most grievous symptoms attending venereal infection) it is particularly necessary for those who have before been affected with that dangerous complaint.

While the heat of urine continues, the patient should drink freely (at least two or three pints a day) of softening, cooling liquors, such as water-gruel, milk and water, or, what is still better, linseed tea †, or a decoction of marsh-

† Linseed tea is made as follows :

Take two ounces of linseed whole, and pour upon it two quarts of boiling water, let it stand covered till cold; the same linseed will do for two or three times making, and will be stronger than at first.

mallow

mallow roots; he should likewise use as little exercise as possible, and always observe to walk slow, and endeavour to keep the penis defended from the cold, never making water in a place exposed to the rigor of a cold north or easterly wind, nor washing it with cold water.

High living, drinking wine, spirituous liquors, &c. must be avoided by all patients, the diet should consist principally of milk, vegetables and fruit, while the inflammatory symptoms continue.

Whenever the inflammation or feverish symptoms grow to a great height, bleeding, in strong and hot constitutions, will be serviceable; the quantity taken should be from six to twelve ounces; but blood letting, in delicate or irritable habits I have never seen to do good, but often much mischief.

In

In every species of a clap the necessity of fomentations are sufficiently obvious, for they not only preserve cleanliness, and promote the discharge, but tend much to prevent shankers, phymosis*, &c. and will be serviceable for the removal of the chordee, if the patient should be troubled with it. Warm milk and water, or warm water alone is sufficient to answer the above intentions.

The penis should be soaked for some minutes together two or three times a day, renewing the fomentation every time of using it, always observing to pull the foreskin back, that the matter lurking about the glans penis may be removed; the patient ought strictly to

* To prevent a phymosis, a little of the ointment, recommended for a chordee, may be smeared on the nut and inward part of the prepuce, after using the fomentation.

observe this direction, having had repeated examples of shankers, &c. arising from a neglect of it, even after the patient has been nearly well.

It is likewise necessary for persons affected with a virulent running, shankers, &c. to wash their hands after touching the genital parts, as ulcers in the nose, eyelids, &c. have been produced by rubbing those parts without attending to this caution.

If the nut should be inflamed and swelled, the following fomentation will be necessary:

Take of purified opium four scruples, dissolve it in three ounces of water, after add of extract of lead one ounce, and mix together.

A quarter part of this may be put to half a pint of water, and used in the following manner: First, make it warm, and dip into it two pieces of flannel,

one

one of which is to be wrapped round the part affected, letting it remain on till it begins to cool, then apply the other piece in the same manner, and continue to foment it for at least a quarter of an hour together, several times a day, until it is abated, which generally happens in a day or two. After each time of using the fomentation, a little of the ointment recommended for the chordee may be applied all over the affected part, over which a poultice made with bread and milk may be used to advantage, observing to renew it after each time of fomenting, never putting the same on again that has been applied before.

In the spurious gonorrhoea, where the principal part of the disease is external (which has before been observed in Section II.) the treatment just mentioned for an inflammation and swelling of

of the nut, will be exceeding serviceable. The gentle opening medicines, and cooling regimen, before recommended, must also be used.

By a combination of these gentle, though effectual means, the generality of claps may be cured in two or three weeks, (but if the patient is neglectful it may be more than twice that time) with little or no injury to the constitution, or any ill consequence whatever.

We have before taken notice that the seat of a clap is sometimes high up in the urethra; when this is the case, the complaint has commonly been provoked by improper treatment, or by the patient's not attending to the above directions; it may likewise (though very seldom) be the consequence of a more acrimonious state of the virus.

In such cases there is a continual desire to make water, and the little the

G

patient

patient does make causes intolerable pain, and the urethra frequently becomes ulcerated, which is never the case in a common clap; an ulceration in the urethra may generally be known to have taken place by the running being small in quantity and of a greenish colour, or by its appearing like a thin matter mixed with blood, the urine has a foetid smell and streaks of blood are frequently discharged with it; it sometimes happens that the virus is seated very near the neck of the bladder, irritating the parts to a very great degree; the patient has the greatest difficulty in making water, which feels like fire in the urethra. In all these cases the ointment prescribed for the chordee, leaving out the extract of lead, may be rubbed into the perinæum and inside of the thighs to the quantity of a dram daily; the other remedies and
rules

rules before laid down must likewise be diligently observed.

Having now given the plainest and most ample directions how to manage that species of the venereal infection called a clap, I shall next treat on gleans.

SECTION IV.

On gleans.

A Gleet (which if long neglected sometimes produces serious consequences) is when the discharge continues sometime after the inflammatory symptoms of a clap have disappeared ; it is frequently occasioned by the injudicious treatment of a clap ; but we have already remarked that it will sometimes continue for months after the taint is removed, even if the clap has been

treated in the most careful and skilful manner, particularly with those who have had long continued and often repeated gonorrhœas.

Gleets sometimes appear some days after every symptom of a clap has been removed, but when this is the case, it generally proceeds from irregularities or excess, before the parts have recovered their natural strength.

Gleets, produced in consequence of a virulent gonorrhœa, we may distinguish as twofold:

One originating from the mouths of the vessels having become relaxed from the irritation excited by the gonorrhœa. The other,

From an ulceration in some part of the urethra.

Of the first kind. When the inflammation, &c. produced by the stimulating power of the poison has been re-
 2 moved,

moved, the relaxed vessels of the urethra, from whence the running arose, continue to discharge in a preternatural quantity a clear, transparent, and ropy kind of mucus; a gleet of this sort is generally only the relics of a clap, and proceeds merely from a weakness of the small tubes occasioned by the gonorrhœa, this species of a gleet is not of a very evil nature, and will seldom continue long, except the patient falls into intemperance.

The second kind of gleet is the remains of a very violent or ill-treated gonorrhœa, and is frequently accompanied with an infection of the whole system.

As there is the greatest necessity to distinguish this kind from the former, before we proceed to the cure, I shall mention the principal symptoms to determine whether there is any ulceration
or

or excoriation in the urethra ; the signs are as follow :

First, When a thin purulent matter, frequently intermixed with blood, discharged during the inflammatory symptoms of a clap, but particularly if it continues after the pain and scalding of urine are removed.

Secondly, When the urine occasions a sharp titillation in one particular spot of the urethra, which is felt more distinctly immediately after the patient has made water ; by pressure on the part the forenefs is most felt.

By a proper attention to these symptoms, the patient may generally discover whether the urethra is ulcerated or not.

Gleets that are situated high up in the urethra, as in the prostate gland, feminal vessels, &c. the cure generally is with much difficulty effected; but
if

if they are seated in the lacunal glands*, under the frænum, the cure will be more easily obtained,

SECTION V,

On the cure of gleans.

A Gleet which follows a common clap always arises from a weakness or relaxation of the mouths of the small vessels, and is merely a local disease.

A variety of remedies have been found to succeed in the cure of gleans; they consist of balsamics, astringents, and topical applications.

Local gleans may be cured by either of these methods; or we may for the

* It is in these glands that the venereal poison produces the first symptoms of a clap.

greater

greater certainty combine them together, I have sometimes known gleans that have not had an ulcer, for their cause gradually go off by abstaining intirely from purging.

The balsamic I have experienced the best effects from is balsam capivi. In gleans of this sort it may be taken from twenty to thirty drops, morning and evening, on fugar.

Another balsamic of much efficacy in the cure of gleans, and will sometimes answer as well as capivi, particularly in those that do not arise from ulceration, is canady balsam, twenty drops of which may be taken twice a day as above. The traumatic balsam, mixed with an equal quantity of balsam of guaicum, is likewise an efficacious remedy; sixty drops may be taken twice a day on fugar.

Among

Among the astringents †, is the peruvian bark, which may be taken from half a dram to one dram twice or thrice a day. The styptic tincture has had good effect in gleans; half an ounce may be taken twice a day in a little milk; but the most powerful astringent, and which I have seen the best effects from, is the following:

Blue vitriol, reduced into an exceeding fine powder; one scruple; powder of roach alum and dragons blood, of each four drams, mix all well together and divide the whole into thirty papers, one of which may be taken twice or thrice a day in a glass of any liquor.

The cold bath has been found beneficial; sea-bathing more so; and may

† I have found, in general, balsamic medicines much more beneficial than astringents. However, in case balsamics should fail, the patient can then have recourse to astringents.

be used with the above mentioned remedies.

The best topical application*, for gleans arising from relaxation, is the following injection, which may be used two or three times a day.

Take of white vitriol, two scruples;
Of extract of lead 60 drops;
Of tincture of opium, 100 drops;
Of water, six ounces; mix together
for use.

The same kind of syrringe, recommended to be used in claps, should be used for this complaint; the pipe should be taper, and the patient should hold the penis up for some little time, that the injection may reach the affected parts, and always should endeavour to evacuate his urine immediately before

* Topical applications are in general more effectual than medicines taken by the mouth.

the application of this or any other injection. This remedy I have found extremely serviceable after other means have been used to no purpose.

Those gleets which succeed a violent or ill-treated gonorrhœa generally proceed from an ulceration or excoriation in the urethra, and are frequently attended, more or less, with an infection of the whole mass of blood; in these cases a mercurial course should be used before other remedies are applied *, especially if of long standing, or if there is any reason to believe a remaining virulence †, the signs indicating an ul-

* The injection recommended (for gleets arising from ulceration) may be applied with safety, while under a mercurial course, but the balsamics and internal medicines should be omitted until mercury has been used.

† The length of time that a mercurial course will be necessary, must depend upon circumstances; if the patient has before used mercury for the same complaint, two or three weeks, or less time, will commonly be sufficient.

ceration in the urethra I have before mentioned. Obstinate gleans, of long continuance, have been perfectly cured by mercurial frictions on the perinœum, &c. when almost every other remedy had proved ineffectual.

After the patient has gone through a mercurial course (which if there is reason to suspect the least pocky taint in the habit should always precede) he may then have recourse to the remedies before proposed, with the following alterations.

The balsam capivi may be taken to the quantity of 60 drops twice a day. As the balsam in such large doses may not be agreeable to the stomach, it may be proper to take, immediately after, double the quantity of lemon juice; or, instead of the lemon juice, from 15 to 20 drops of elixir of vitriol in a little water; or the following more palatable

latable mode, if taking the balsam will perhaps do away the necessity of taking any thing after it.

Take of balsam capivi, half an ounce;

The yolk of one egg;

Of decoction of bark †, 7 ounces;

Of elixir of vitriol, 80 drops; mix them together. A quarter part of which may be taken night and morning.

Instead of the injection before mentioned, in these cases the following will be proper.

Take of calomel, two drams;

Extract of lead, three drams;

Of water, half a pint. The calomel should be first rubbed in a mortar

† The decoction of bark is prepared as follows:

Take of powder of bark one ounce, of water eighteen ounces, and boil them ten minutes; the liquor must be strained soon after it is taken off the fire, or the more efficacious parts of the bark will subside.

with a little of the water, for at least a quarter of an hour, then add, by degrees, the remainder of the water and the extract of lead.

This injection is to be used three, four, or five times in the course of the day, and continued in the same manner for some days, after the running has totally stopped. When the use of it is regularly persisted in, and carefully applied, I have had instances of its curing stubborn gleans, arising from an ulcer in the urinal canal, when other much approved remedies had been tried in vain.

A material circumstance I shall here notice, that has come under my own observation, and which has been remarked by many authors, viz. That patients, immediately on the disappearance of the gleet, will discontinue the use

use of the injection, or will neglect to apply it for a day or two together; in consequence of this neglect, the cure has proved very tedious, and the patient has been obliged to continue the injection many weeks longer than would have been necessary had he persevered in the first instance.

In the cure of those gleans that are situated high up in the urethra, bougies sometimes are serviceable, particularly those prepared with extract of lead, as directed in the 10th Section for strictures; but bougies being very liable to debilitate the parts, should never be used unless absolutely necessary, when other remedies have been employed to no purpose.

Obstinate gleans sometimes arise from ulcers being nearly in opposition to each other in the urethra, which have
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inofculated and produced bands crossing from one to the other, so as to obstruct the passage of the urine; gleans of this nature will require the use of bougies, and those prepared with the extract of lead will be peculiarly serviceable.

Inveterate gleans will, however, sometimes remain in spite of every remedy, both internal and external. I have seen instances where Nature herself has effected a cure, after every attempt to subdue it has been in vain.

SECTION VI.

On the seminal gleet.

ALTHOUGH the complaint now before us cannot be ranked among those arising from venereal infection, I shall not let it pass unobserved, as it may sometimes be mistaken, and supposed

posed to arise from the same cause as those in the preceding section.

The most general causes of a feminal gleet are excess of venery, onanism, or self-pollution. This disease is seldom caused by venery, except before puberty, self-pollution is the most common cause, which young persons should be particularly cautioned against, as a practice the most wicked and detrimental to their constitutions.

It is easy, in general, to distinguish a feminal gleet from those hitherto described; the symptoms that accompany this disease are attended with little or no pain; there is a weakness of the back, loins, and of the whole system; the seed* and mucus of the prostrate

* If the feminal parts have received no greater injury than to cause nocturnal omissions, and them not frequently, by observing a careful and temperate course of life they cannot be hurtful.

gland + are discharged continually, but more especially at erections or on going to stool from the pressure the fœcis occasions on the relaxed parts, and which from the continual excretion is not properly concocted.

If this disease is of long continuance, it is productive of many dreadful disorders, by debilitating the whole constitution; but the nervous parts in particular, producing tremors, palsies, madness, and a variety of other complaints, the consequence of a weakened and decayed constitution; in short, if the greatest care is not observed, both by the practitioner and the patient, that

† The prostate gland secretes a transparent viscous liquor, which is frequently supposed to be semen when discharged through the urethra; the preternatural secretion of this fluid is not liable to produce the bad effects of a seminal gleet; it may be distinguished from the semen by its not stiffening the linen; besides, the appearance of semen, when not properly concocted, is thin and of a blue colour.

kind of consumption, called tabes dorsalis, will always be the consequence.

The cure will be effected by strengthening the solids and habit of body in general, to accomplish which the following remedies will be found expedient.

The bark, in powder, may be taken from half a dram to one dram twice or thrice a day, ginseng, or camomile tea, or an infusion of orange peel will be proper to take it in.

It may be necessary to cleanse the body before the bark is administered; the following purge will be proper in such cases;

Take of powder of rhubarb, from half a dram to two scruples;

Of soluble tartar, one dram;

Of the simple bitter infusion, 2 drams;

Of water, two ounces; mix together.

It may be proper, if the patient is not of a lax habit, to repeat it at the interval of two days, when he may begin with the bark with more safety and certainty.

The cold bath, or sea-bathing *, may be used every other day in the morning, when the stomach is empty, plunging suddenly over head, and not continuing in the water longer than a minute or two; if the patient stays in so long as to be chilled, the good effects of the cold bath will be defeated; upon coming out he should be rubbed with flannel.

The Bath, Spa, Pyrmont, and chatebeate waters in general may likewise be serviceable.

The Canady balsam, mixed with an equal quantity of tincture of Tolu, is a good restorative; thirty drops of which

* Sea-bathing will be more beneficial than the common cold-bath.

will, in these cases, be a sufficient dose twice a day.

The patients food should be light, softening, and easy of digestion, and at the same time moderately nourishing, consisting chiefly of milk, soups, fish, roast meats, &c. avoiding spices*, and strong liquors, and every thing that tends much to stimulate, or cause erections of the penis.

By such treatment, accompanied with country air and moderate exercise, the constitution will in the course of eight or ten weeks again be restored to a tolerable degree of strength, provided Nature was not too much exhausted.

* The hot stimulating remedies, generally given in these complaints, are very liable to occasion consumption of the lungs, which in such patients we should cautiously guard against.

A pint of good sound ale may be taken in the course of the day, or a glass or two of old port wine.

SECTION VII.

On ulcers.

A Venereal ulcer, otherwise known by the name of shanker, or chancre, may be either local or universal.

Local ulcers arise from a recent infection; universal ones from the neglect of a recent ulcer, by which the poison gets into the habit and circulates with the blood; or, from the mass of blood being infected through injudicious treatment, or inattention to the symptoms, always preceding a general infection.

Venereal ulcers are generally seated in those parts that have a fine and tender covering, such as the inward part of the prepuce (or at the end of the prepuce)

puce) glans penis, mouth, throat, &c. but if the virus is very acrimonious, they will appear on the body of the penis, thighs, perinæum, scrotum, &c.

We must be careful to distinguish venereal ulcers from those originating from other causes; as the scurvy, king's evil, &c. the remedies proper for one disease may prove injurious to the other.

Venereal ulcers may generally be known from those proceeding from other causes, by the hard rising round them, the matter issuing is generally thin and sanious, they are frequently covered with a dry yellow crust, and the skin round them appears red; ulcers, attended with these symptoms, certainly arise from a venereal taint.

* By recent ulcers, I mean those that arise from a fresh infection, and are not of more than three or four days standing.

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SECTION VIII.

On the cure of venereal ulcers.

THE manner of treating venereal ulcers of all kinds by internal medicines alone (without any topical application, which is a common practice) is certainly a most irrational method, for a recent ulcer*, is (as I have before observed) merely a local disease, not caused, as many have imagined, by the venereal poison being previously absorbed and carried into the habit, and after that thrown out again, but by the poison being lodged on the surface of the affected parts immediately after coition; this will be more strongly confirmed when we consider that ulcers will

* By recent ulcers, I mean those that arise from a fresh infection, and are not of more than three or four days standing.

some-

sometimes begin to discover themselves a few hours after coition, the greatest mischief arising from internal medicines only being administered is, that the ulcer spreads and corrodes the adjacent parts, and sometimes proves to be of very bad consequence; therefore, in the cure of recent ulcers, as well as those which arise from a tainted mass (especially if situated in the genital parts) external as well as internal remedies should be used, without both a cure will seldom be effected.

Some authors suppose that recent venereal ulcers may be with certainty cured by topical applications alone, which sometimes may happen; but when the ulcer begins to spread, or has been of several days standing, there will be danger of the poison getting into the habit. Therefore, in all cases of this kind, I think it absolutely necessary to admi-

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nister mercury, observing to use it in recent affections more sparingly; for instance, a scruple or less of mercurial ointment daily administered by way of friction, in fresh contracted infections, will be sufficient; whereas in ulcers of long-standing, or if they owe their cause to an universal infection, full mercurial frictions, as hereafter directed, will become necessary.

When a shanker or ulcer appears free from all proud flesh, the following application will prove efficacious.

Take of corrosive sublimate, 2 grains;
 rub it in a glass or marble mortar,
 with half a dram of spirit of nitre,
 until it is dissolved; afterwards add
 Of calomel, one dram;
 Of extract of lead, one dram;
 Of water, four ounces †.

† Sometimes ulcers are attended with much pain, when this is the case, ten grains of opium, previously

The ulcerations are to be dabbed several times in a day with this remedy, covering the same afterwards with a bit of lint wetted with the lotion, which may be kept on the affected part or parts by means of a bit of clean rag.

As cleanliness will hasten the cure, the parts should be washed with warm milk and water, or warm water alone, at least twice a day, applying the lotion immediately after; observing, first to dry up the moisture, arising from the washing, with a bit of lint or rag.

If proud flesh should appear, or if the ulcer should be very foul or covered with a dry crust, red precipitate may be sprinkled on the parts morning and

ously dissolved in warm water, may be added to the lotion.

evening, covering it with a little of the following cerate spread on lint:

Take of hog's lard, one ounce;
Of extract of lead, twenty drops;
Of powder of opium, ten grains.

But when the ulcer assumes a clear appearance, the above lotion will be sufficient.

Ulcers, on their first appearance, often are covered with a hard or horny substance, which should be consumed, by touching them carefully once a day, (until the horny or hard substance disappears) with the liquor prescribed for warts; this, applied a few days, will be found sufficient.

SECTION IX.

On the phymosis and paraphymosis.

THESE complaints commonly are caused by the patient's neglecting to keep the prepuce and glans perfectly clean, while the gonorrhœa continues. Sometimes they are the first symptoms that appear after impure coition, but more frequently when a gonorrhœa is nearly at its height.

A phymosis happens to those who have the nut covered with a long prepuce, which is so straitened and thickened, it cannot be drawn back to uncover the glans †.

A phymosis always is an inflammatory symptom when attending a clap;

† In some persons the prepuce is naturally fixed, so as not to be got over the nut.

is sometimes caused by shankers on the inside of the prepuce; if it continues for several days, ulcers will commonly be produced; sometimes the prepuce, &c. are swelled to such a degree, that it is with difficulty the urine can pass.

The cure chiefly depends upon emollient fomentations and poultices frequently applied.

The fomentation, &c. recommended to be used in swelling and inflammation of the nut (see page 39) will in this case be highly proper, fomenting the part for at least an hour together five or six times a day; in short, the longer and oftener it is applied, the sooner the evil will be removed; a phymosis, by great diligence and care, may generally be removed in 24 hours, if of no longer standing than three or four days.

Some benefit will be received by injecting the fomentation between the
pre-

prepuce and glans with a probe syringe three or four times a day; if the phymosis originates from ulcers on the inside of the prepuce or glans, it will be proper to add one dram of calomel to four ounces of the fomentation, and inject as above.

By these means the patient will soon be enabled to get the foreskin back. He should often endeavour, gently, to uncover the nut, observing not to use force, when he has got the prepuce back, the glans, &c. may be smeared with the ointment ordered for a chordee twice a day, observing to let the foreskin go over the nut again, and not to leave off the fomentation and poultices entirely until the complaint is perfectly removed.

If the prepuce cannot be got back, after using the above means for some days, or if there is reason to believe the
part

part is in a state of ulceration, and that for want of proper applications, may have become dangerous; or if livid coloured spots should appear through the prepuce, the foreskin should be immediately cut asunder, and the ulcers cleansed and dressed as above directed; but there will be no occasion for this operation once in a thousand cases, if the above rules are closely observed.

A paraphymosis is when the prepuce shrinks back behind the glans, where it is contracted and thickened in such a manner that it cannot be brought forward to cover the glans penis, and is attendant on those men who have a short prepuce, proceeding either from shankers or from a symptomatical swelling of the glans; if it originates from the last-mentioned cause, it will be more easily got rid of.

But

But when it arises from concealed thankers behind the glans, and accompanied with great inflammation, it sometimes is exceedingly troublesome, and may end in a gangrene.

The remedies prescribed for the phymosis, viz. fomentation, poultices, and ointment, will in this case be necessary and efficacious, the patient should often gently strive to get the prepuce over the glans, which will be with more ease accomplished if at the same time the inflation of the nut is reduced by pressure with the fingers.

If the complaint, after the remedies have been tried for some time, should not yield to this treatment, the folds of the prepuce must be cut through, that the ulcers, if there should be any, may be discovered; but there will as seldom be occasion for incision in this complaint as in the phymosis,

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if the patient pays proper attention to the cure.

A small quantity of mercurial ointment should be rubbed on the inside of the thighs every night, in both these complaints, avoiding every thing stimulating and acrid, and using the regimen recommended to be used in a clap.

SECTION X.

On strictures.

STRICTURES sometimes attend venereal infection, and are more common to those who have often been troubled with a gonorrhœa ; they are painful and sometimes dangerous complaints, hindering the free passage of the urine, which comes from the patient forked, or in a double stream, and are frequently accompanied with a gleet and great pain

pain in making water; in these cases the bougie will avail the most, and prove the only certain remedy.

Great difficulty will attend the removal of strictures of long continuance; but when bougies are applied early, they generally soon remove them.

The properties requisite in a bougie are, a sufficient degree of firmness and flexibility, capable of resisting the obstacles it may meet with, at the same time smooth, that it may be introduced with ease, and be intirely free from any thing that may cause irritation. These properties the following composition is possessed of.

Take of yellow wax melted, half a pound;

Of spermaceti melted, one ounce and a half;

Of extract of lead, four drams; mix well together.

Slips of fine linen must be ready to immerse into this mixture, while it continues sufficiently hot to soak the linen, after which they are to be shaped. The plaister should be constantly stired to keep the articles united. Bougies, prepared in this manner, will have greatly the advantage over those commonly used.

To introduce a bougie without much difficulty or pain, especially at first, requires the assistance of one experienced in the business; for though the patient may a long time try without effect, they have been easily admitted when applied by one who is conversant in the introduction of them.

We should be careful at first not to introduce too large a bougie; they should be of such thickness as to suffer them to pass with little or no pain; should

should be introduced slowly, and with the greatest gentleness, and should first be smeared with oil, that it may go in the easier; should be taper, and the point small; the bougie may be confined in the urethra by a cotton string tied about its extremity, and afterwards fastened round the penis.

If the patient is of an irritable habit, or the urethra exceedingly tender, it may remain in an hour, or half an hour, or even less time in the day, at first; but after it becomes so familiar as not to cause much pain, it may remain in several hours daily.

If the bougie should excite much irritation, or if any feverish symptoms come on, or if a swelling of the testicles takes place, the use of it must be discontinued until such symptoms are removed; but they may be generally pre-

prevented by the patient's observing a cooling diet.

In some persons, the cure is perfected in a few weeks; in others, not till some months have elapsed; in the generality of cases, the cure is completed in six, eight, or ten weeks; but we must observe, that its use must be continued some weeks after the patient is perfectly cured, and able to make water in a full stream, and must be discontinued gradually, using the bougie two or three times a day, and then two or three times a week, till it is intirely discontinued.

Strictures being generally local complaints, no mercurial medicine need be used, unless there is reason to suspect any pocky taint in the habit, which is sometimes the case when attended with a gleet, the use of mercury will then consequently become necessary.

In

In a total suppression of urine, the patient should be immediately bled; the quantity of blood taken must be regulated to his constitution; immediately after bleeding the introduction of the catheter must be attempted.

If the contraction of the urethra is so great that the catheter cannot be passed, the urethra must be enlarged by means of bougies; for this purpose those made of catgut are most proper, and will often afford speedy and certain relief.

The catgut bougie may likewise be employed in strictures, where the common bougie cannot gain admission, as from the smallness of their make they never fail to gain admittance, and have, in such cases, always been successfully applied, even to the effecting a cure, without the use of any other remedy, after the disease had baffled the endea-

vours

vours of many eminent practitioners. Their size should be increased as the smaller ones are withdrawn, until the urethra will admit the largest, when the other bougies may be used to perfect a cure, if there should be occasion.

SECTION XL

On the hernia humoralis; or, as it is commonly called, the swelled testicle.

THIS is a very painful complaint, and, if neglected, attended with great danger; it more generally attacks those who have previously been affected, than those who have never experienced this painful disease, such persons ought never to omit (while affected with a clap) the use of a bag-truss.

A swelled testicle is a local disease, and is merely the effect of irritation,
arising

arising in consequence of the venereal poison having insinuated itself higher up in the urethra to that part where the excretory ducts of the seminal vessels open, afterwards the inflammation increases, and extends to the under part of the testicles, causing them to swell frequently to a great size, accompanied with violent pain.

The means by which the venereal virus may be transferred to a different part in the urethra are, 1st. By repeated drastic purging. 2^{dly}. By using too violent exercise during the cure of a gonorrhœa, particularly riding on horseback. 3^{dly}. By astringent injections, or injudicious use of balsams. 4^{thly}. By exposing the penis to the cold, or by cold bathing. 5^{thly}. By living too freely, and indulging in venery. Before the inflammation or swelling comes on, the running of the gonorrhœa

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generally ceases; although this sometimes happens after the swelling has appeared, and often returns again when the swelling is subdued.

It is generally believed, that this inflammatory complaint is produced by a transposition of the poison to the testicle itself, which is not the fact; it arises, as we have just observed, from the virus being translated to a different part of the urethra. In the generality of cases, the inflammation is confined, for the first three or four days, to the vas deferens*, and epididymes†, (although it is imagined by many, that the testicle is affected from the beginning) if strict attention is paid at the commencement

* The vas deferens are two strong vessels about the thickness of a straw, one of which extends from each epididymes to the seminal vessels.

† The epididymes are two, one to each testicle; they are oblong bodies, lying on the superior circumference of the testicle.

of the complaint the testicle itself will be seldom affected; but if neglected, one or both, in all probability, will be attacked together with their coats and the scrotum, accompanied with the most excruciating pain, and, unless timely discussed, frequently suppurates or ends in a farcöcele, scirrhus or cancer.

SECTION XII.

On the cure of the swelled testicle.

THE indications necessary for the cure of this disease are, 1st. To keep the testicles supported, in order to prevent the vas deferens (by which the testicle is suspended, &c.) becoming more irritated, and thereby increasing the swelling and inflammation; suspending the testicles, although very material as a preventive and absolutely

necessary to the cure, has hitherto been much neglected by the lower order of persons. 2dly. To allay the irritation as much as possible. 3dly. To remove the running to its former seat. To accomplish these purposes, the following remedies will be expedient.

A bag truss for the scrotum* should, the moment the complaint is perceived, be used; indeed it ought to be worn through the whole course of a gonorrhœa, as before remarked.

If there is any inflammation or irritation in the system (which there generally is if the complaint has continued one day) bleeding is universally allowed to be necessary; from a patient of a strong (and plethoric habit ten ounces or a pound of blood may be taken.

* The outward purse which contains the testicles.

The

The propriety of fomentations are likewise sufficiently obvious; that ordered to be used in cases of phymosis, &c. must be repeatedly applied in this case, omitting half an ounce of the extract of lead, thus:

Take of purified opium, four scruples, dissolve it in three ounces of water, add of extract of lead half an ounce. This quantity is to be put to a quart of water, and used warm with flannel, as in the cases of phymosis, &c.

Likewise the ointment recommended for the chordee may be slightly smeared on the affected parts, after each time of fomenting, over which a warm poultice must be applied.

To bring the running back to its former seat, a warm poultice of bread and milk may be applied to the penis, renew-

renewing the same frequently; this will often be of singular benefit, for immediately on the return of the running the pain and swelling gradually abate.

Opium is also of great service when the pain is violent, and may be taken from half a grain to one grain for a dose, and repeat it as occasion requires *. But before we have recourse to opium the fœcis should be evacuated, therefore if the patient should not have had a stool a few hours before, or if he should be costive, a common clyster, with a full proportion of oil, will be the most proper means of procuring one.

The effects of the opium must be carefully watched; if it should produce any particular symptoms, such as a profound sleep, swimming, heaviness, or

* When the pain has nearly abated, the opium should be discontinued.

pain in the head, &c. it must immediately be discontinued.

Opium will not be so liable to produce the above symptoms if given in clysters, and may be used with equal good effects as when taken by the mouth.

CLYSTER.

Take of the common decoction for clysters, half a pint;

Of linseed oil, one ounce and a half;

Tincture of opium, one dram.

In patients of a robust constitution I have sometimes found emetics serviceable, when taken at first; on the contrary they have proved injurious to persons of a delicate and irritable habit.

As an emetic, six grains of turpith mineral, made into a pill with conserve of hips, is a full dose, and in these complaints will be preferable to
common

common vomits; the patient must be careful to avoid catching cold for a day after he has taken it.

From the preceding mode of treatment I have found the utmost efficacy, particularly when accompanied with an abstemious regimen, that is, abstaining from all animal food, taking nothing but barley water, water gruel, vegetables, emulsion of almonds, &c. using little or no exercise, keeping quiet in an horizontal posture in bed as much as possible; by these means this troublesome complaint will in a few days be removed.

When the clap has again returned, it must be treated as in Section III. taking the greatest care to avoid every thing that may tend to bring on a fresh transposition of it, which will be very liable to take place a second time, and sometimes from the most trifling cause.

As

As a swelled testicle is a local disease, I have hitherto said nothing of the use of mercurials; however, to secure the patient from any further attack, I think it necessary to use mercurials, sparingly, a short time after the swelling has subsided, if the discharge should not return, which sometimes happens.

If the disease has been trifled with, or improperly treated, or if the patient is of a very bad habit, a scirrhus of the testicle will often follow; in this case the testicles and epididymes, and sometimes both testicles, are hard and swelled, and will continue for many years, but seldom attended with any pain or inconvenience; the following remedies have sometimes been successful:

Take of mercurial ointment and extract of hemlock, of each half an ounce; mix them together. A

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quantity about the size of a large pea may be rubbed on the affected parts twice a day, applying a warm poultice as often. The bag truss will be highly proper.

If the testicle is cancerated, it generally requires extirpation; but this must be left to the opinion of a surgeon.

SECTION XIII.

On buboes.

BUBOES originate from different causes, but our business is only with those that are produced by venereal infection.

A bubo is sometimes, though seldom, the first symptom after impure coition; they in general are occasioned by an absorption of the venereal poison during

ring a gonorrhœa (when it is carried by the lymphatics to the ingenuial glands) or from an absorbtion of the poison from shankers or venereal ulcers; it likewise has been supposed to arise from the poison being conveyed from the mass of blood when universally tainted with the infection; but this is a circumstance that has not been sufficiently authenticated.

Buboes frequently are accompanied with other symptoms of the venereal disease, but whether they arise from an immediate absorbtion without any previous local eruption, or from an absorbtion from shankers, gonorrhœas, &c. they discover themselves in the following manner.

A stiffness, generally accompanied with a dull heavy pain, in the groins; afterwards a small hard tumour begins to make its appearance, which gradually

increases until it has arrived to its maturity ; when the matter begins to form the bubo becomes very painful, and the patient is sometimes affected with a slight fever, until the suppuration of the bubo is completed ; when the bubo grows soft, and the pain ceases, its greatest size is commonly that of an hen's egg ; when it has arrived to this state, it is called an abscess. The suppuration of the bubo will be quick, if it is attended with much pain ; on the other hand, if not accompanied with considerable pain, its progress will not be so rapid.

Buboes in their first stage may be easily dispersed, by which the trouble, pain, and inconvenience attending suppuration will be prevented ; but this manner of treating them is by many persons believed to be dangerous. This notion proceeds from a supposition that the
vene-

venereal poison is by this method repelled into the habit, and the disagreeable symptoms attending a confirmed pox are expected to be the immediate consequence, whereas, if suffered to suppurate, it is supposed the whole of the virus is carried off with the discharge from the bubo.

If there is actually some danger of the venereal virus being repelled from the inguinal glands into the system, by discussing the bubo, it will be found much more likely to happen by bringing it to suppuration; besides, it is not only exceeding troublesome and tedious before it heals, but sometimes turns out to be, to persons of a bad habit, of a very serious nature, from the probability of canceration, or a discharge exceeding the power of the constitution; hence it appears that the bad effects, supposed
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to be occasioned by dispersing a bubo, are more likely to be produced by bringing it to suppuration.

SECTION XIV.

On the cure of buboes.

THE most safe and efficacious method of treating buboes (provided they have not already begun to suppurate, or the inflammatory symptoms have not arrived to too great a height) is to endeavour to disperse them, and the sooner the remedies are applied for this purpose the easier it will be to accomplish.

The most efficacious remedy that I have found for discussing buboes is the following ointment, a little of which may be rubbed well in upon and round the part affected several times a day.

Take

Take of mercurial ointment, 1 ounce;
 Of extract of lead *, 40 drops;
 Of powder of opium, 1 scruple; mix
 them together.

A purge repeated every other day, or according to circumstances, will greatly facilitate the above remedy; any cooling mild physic, such as salts, will answer every intention required of a purgative; vomits sometimes are of use in discharging buboes.

While we are attempting to disperse a bubo, the patient must avoid all fermented liquors, and use an abstemious regimen, and likewise observe to use as little exercise as possible, as exercise tends to inflammation.

* The extract of lead is principally to be depended on in this composition, and was never known to fail when applied as above directed, within 24 hours from the first appearance of the bubo.

If,

If, after following the above directions for two days, the tumour should not in some measure subside, and the patient not find his mouth sore or breath foul, he may increase the quantity of the ointment, or take an emetic (if he has not taken one); it will be necessary for the patient to observe the directions (while using the above ointment) respecting catching cold, that are explained under the section mercurial frictions.

If after using the above means four or five days the tumour should increase in size, or if the inflammatory symptoms should have arrived to any height, so that the suppuration of the bubo is expected, the above remedies must be discontinued, and the most gentle and speedy means used to bring on the suppuration; for which purpose, an emollient and ripening poultice must be applied

plied to the bubo night and morning, or oftener, such as bread and milk*, with a little sweet oil, which should be applied warm.

At the same time from half a grain to one grain of opium may be taken every night at bed time, by which the irritation will be greatly alleviated, and the formation of matter hastened; the patient should abstain from purging, yet costiveness should be prevented, therefore if the opium produces such effect, a few grains of rhubarb or jalap may be taken.

During the inflammatory stage of a bubo, a scruple, or a quantity the size of a pea of mercurial ointment may be

* As many persons cannot procure milk, particularly seafaring men, a poultice may be made with bread and water, or linseed meal and water; though bread and milk has the advantage over these, yet they have their virtues; every poultice should be applied warm.

rubbed on the thigh opposite to the bubo every night; if the patient should be troubled with two bubos, the ointment may then be rubbed on the calf of the leg, for it must not come near the affected parts.

When the bubo is arrived to its maturity, that is, when the formation of matter is compleated, it is commonly recommended to open the abscess with a lancet, or by means of a caustic; but it often happens, when it is opened by these methods, the abscess is not perfectly ripe; whereas, if we leave to Nature to procure an opening, it always happens in proper time; besides, another advantage attending, if suffered to break of itself is, that it generally heals much sooner, and with less inconvenience, than when opened either by incision or caustic; but the patient must observe, that as soon as the abscess has

broken

broken to press out gently all the matter, endeavouring, at the same time, to enlarge the orifice.

There will be every reason to expect the abscess to heal speedily, if the discharge is thick and has not been long suppurating, if proper attention is paid; but if the discharge appears thin and of a greenish colour, it is not the most favourable symptom.

After the matter is squeezed out, a poultice† of bread and milk twice a day will generally be sufficient to heal it, especially if the patient is of a good habit of body. The part must be kept quite clean by washing, always before renewing the poultice, with warm water, or milk and water, at the same time

† When the patient cannot apply the poultice a simple ointment, such as the ointment of marshmallows may be applied to the lips of the abscess, keeping it well defended.

pressing the matter out very gently. The time it may be before it heals, will depend a great deal on the patient's constitution.

In cases where the abscess has not a good appearance, or has been a long time maturing, the following ointment will be necessary.

Take of calomel, one dram;
Of red precipitate, half a scruple, or
15 grains;
Of extract of lead, 30 drops;
Of fresh hog's lard, one ounce. Mix.

A little of this ointment may be spread upon lint and applied between the lips of the abscess at first twice a day, but when the discharge grows less, and the part seems inclined to heal, it may gradually be left off; the above poultice should be applied over it. The poultice may be kept on by means of a
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bandage tied round above the hips. After the poultices, &c. are discontinued, the part for some days must be kept well defended from the cold.

To prevent the bad effects of absorption, which we must expect if the bubo is not discussed, mercurial frictions sparingly used, after the abscess is opened, or any of the preparations of mercury to be hereafter prescribed may be taken.

If the patient is affected with the scurvy, or a scrofulous complaint, the abscess will not yield without other remedies; these cases may be known, if after the use of the means before-directed for two or three weeks the abscess should continue in the same state, or by its becoming ragged and of a loose flabby appearance, the discharge plentiful, thin, and foetid; especially if the patient finds his constitution grow relaxed and debilitated,

litated, these cases require a different treatment.

I say, if we find after two or three weeks trial of the above methods, the abscess to grow worse, and the patient's health at the same time decreasing, no mercurials of any kind should be used, either internally or externally, such patients require light nourishing food, avoiding all things hard of digestion, or which yield indifferent nourishment, such as salted or smoke dried meats. A dry pure country air will be of great benefit, with a glass or two of red port wine in the course of the day; but the most efficacious remedy is the bark, of which may be taken from two scruples to one dram and a half, thrice a day, in wine and water.

To the ulcer should be applied a bit of lint dipt in the following lotion, several times a day, covering the same with

with a larger bit of lint, and over all a proper bandage.

LOTION.

Take of white vitriol in powder,
five grains ;

Of extract of lead and of brandy,
each 30 drops ;

Of vinegar and water, each one
ounce. Mix.

For buboes of a cancerous nature, it is recommended by most authors to extirpate (if possible) the cancerous gland ; in some buboes that have had the appearance of being cancerated, lemons freely taken have been of much avail, particularly when combined with the bark.

SECTION XV.

On excrescences or warts

EXCRESCENCES are sometimes ranked among the productions of a confirmed pox, but as they are generally a local disease, and sometimes, though very seldom, the first symptoms [that appear after impure coition. I shall here take notice of them.

Venereal excrescences are of different kinds and size; some dry and hard, others moist and soft; they are distinguished by the different names of porri, condylomata, cristæ ficæ, tubercles, &c. and are seated in different parts of the genitals, and about the fundament.

If they originate from an universal infection, mercurial frictions alone will sometimes destroy them, but generally

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a topical application to the part will likewise be necessary.

If they are hard and callous, the following I have found to answer extremely well as an external application.

Take of corrosive sublimate, half a dram;

Of spirit of nitre, half an ounce;
rub the sublimate in a marble or glass mortar, and add by degrees the spirit of nitre; this remedy may be used once a day, or every other day, or as occasion may require; it must be applied carefully (to the top of the excrescence) with a hair pencil or bit of small twine.

If they are open and in an ulcerated state, red precipitate may be sprinkled upon them once or twice a day, over

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which the cerate recommended for ulcers may be applied on lint.

Snipping them off has been seldom found to answer, for in a short time they sprout out again.

Ligatures sometimes are efficacious, but painful remedies, and may be dispensed with, while a cure can be accomplished without them with more ease and certainty.

The common caustic may sometimes be used with success, when the disorder is merely local; but it must be observed, that venereal warts sometimes, though seldom, proceed from a confirmed pox; in such a case, the whole habit must be purified before a perfect cure can be obtained.

SECTION XVI.

On a confirmed pox.

THE causes of an universal infection, or confirmed pox, are generally produced by an untimely use of astringent injections or balsamics at the beginning of a clap, or by any recent venereal complaint being suffered to remain, without the application of proper remedies, in consequence of which the poison is absorbed into the mass of blood.

The symptoms which an universal venereal infection are liable to produce are numerous, some of the following sooner or later will appear.

First, In the skin crusty, yellow and copper-coloured spots*, eating creeping

* It must be remarked, that spots of a copper colour are often owing to a scorbutic acrimony.

ulcers, particularly on the head, sometimes the greatest part of the body is covered with yellow scaly spots, (but the more these eruptions are dispersed over the skin, the more free from pain the patient finds himself) corruption and ulcers arise underneath the nails which cause them to fall off.

Secondly, In the bones a most intense excruciating pain, with a swelling of the joints; the bones of the head are particularly liable to be seized by the poison, attended with violent pain. It must be observed, that pains in the bones, arising from a venereal cause, chiefly attack the patient when warm in bed, whereas those pains proceeding from the rheumatism, &c. are generally easier when not exposed to the cold.

Thirdly, In the mouth and throat painful ulcerations take place in different parts.

Fourthly

Fourthly, In the nose, a swelling and widening of the nostrils, with ulcerations, and a discharge of corroding foetid matter mixed with blood, the bones of the nose grow foul, which in time will corrode away, whence the nose will be flattened, and sometimes entirely consumed.

Fifthly, In the genital parts, ulcers, gleans, and excrescences, which will be dispersed about the penis, groins, scrotum, perinæum, &c.

Sixthly, In the eyes it produces inflammation, with a discharge of matter; the inflammation sometimes runs so high as to destroy the sight, or greatly diminish it; the eyelids will likewise inflame, grow scaly, and sometimes be closed up to such a degree it is with difficulty they can be opened.

Seventhy, In the ears it occasions a hardness of hearing, a foulness and
ulce-

ulceration of their internal surface, with a discharge of thin matter, ending often in deafness.

Other symptoms* sometimes appear if the complaint is suffered to continue, and by degrees the animal functions decay and rot away, until death frees the patient from this loathsome disease.

SECTION XVII.

On the cure of a confirmed pox.

FOR the cure of a confirmed pox, mercury, in some of its various modes of preparation, is the medicine most to be depended upon of any at present known in this kingdom; but if the

* But as we are now possessed of such efficacious remedies, it seldom happens that many of the above symptoms appear in the same patient.

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sea scurvy *, or a scrofulous taint prevails, or if the blood is broken down and dissolved by any cause †, mercury will rather relax the system than tend to the cure of the disease, and without attention is paid to the constitution, we shall frequently see salivation arise even from the use of a very moderate quantity of mercury.

Therefore, before mercurials are ventured on, the constitution must be restored.

For restoring the blood to its natural state in cases of sea scurvy, milk of all sorts will be very beneficial; the diet should be light and easy of digestion, such as broths, &c. made of fresh meat,

* The sea scurvy has frequently been mistaken for the venereal disease, the consequence of this mistake have often proved fatal.

† In weak constitutions we may with great safety combine the bark, while under a course of mercury.

with

with plenty of vegetables; fallads of all kinds will be serviceable; the drink sound beer or cider; oranges, lemons, the summer tart fruits may likewise be taken to great advantage, together with the bark, which perhaps for this purpose exceeds every other remedy.

Having made these necessary remarks which should always be attended to before mercury is administered, I shall proceed to such preparations of it as will conquer the disease, with the most certainty and the least prejudice to the constitution.

SECTION XVIII.

On mercurial frictions.

MERCURY used, by way of friction, is undoubtedly the safest and most efficacious way of administering that mineral,

mineral, the mercurial ointment should be prepared according to the last London Dispensatory, as follows:

Take of hog's lard, three ounces;

Of mutton suet (melted) one ounce;

Of pure quicksilver, four ounces;

they must be rubbed together for at least an hour, after the globules of the quicksilver have entirely disappeared.

Before the late revival of the London Dispensatory, the quicksilver was first ordered to be killed with turpentine, or balsam of sulphur, and indeed that mode is now commonly practised; for the last method ordered for making mercurial ointment requires a great deal more trouble † to extinguish the mercury, than when turpentine, or balsam

† Old lard will speedily kill the quicksilver

of sulphur are joined ; but the ointment in recompence is more efficacious, as the turpentine and balsam of sulphur, when combined with the mercury, do most assuredly tend to destroy its efficacy (particularly the balsam of sulphur) and is much more liable to fret and produce pustules on the skin, especially of those patients whose skin is tender, which pustules are exceedingly painful, and prevent the continuation of the frictions.

Before the patient begins with the frictions, or any other mercurial preparation taken for the cure of a long standing venereal complaint, it will be very proper for him to use the warm bath (if his circumstances will admit) and which may be used once a week during the cure, provided the patient's strength will bear it, as it will greatly
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add to the efficacy of the mercury and considerably expedite the cure.

After the patient has once used the warm bath, he may the same day or the day after begin with the frictions at bed-time, rubbing gently into the inside of the thigh about two scruples of mercurial ointment; if the weather should be cold, it will be necessary to rub it in before the fire.

After two days have elapsed, a second friction may be used in the same manner as before; and again, two days after that, when the frictions may be used daily for a week, supposing the mercury to agree *, and not occasion a purg-

* Some persons will be affected with a trifling quantity of mercury, particularly those who have been much used to it; but, in general, persons labouring under this disease never experience any bad effects from a proper exhibition of it.

ing †, or any symptom tending towards a salivation, such as an offensive breath, swelling or foreness of the gums, or spitting, after which time double the quantity of the ointment may be rubbed in at each friction every night; but in cases of short duration, or if the patient is weak or of a delicate habit, two scruples will be sufficient; on the other hand, where the disease has been of several months standing, it is expedient to use four scruples at each friction, until the mouth is somewhat affected, in order to convince that the mercury has entered the circulation.

The place of rubbing should be changed every day, to avoid fretting the skin, the outside of the thigh, or calf of the leg will be as proper to apply the oint-

† Gum arabic I have known check a purging, when mercury has been the cause of it.

ment on as the inside of the thigh; the parts should be shaved before the application of the frictions, as they will then be less liable to irritation.

To defend the part where the friction has been from the cold, and likewise to keep the linen clean, flannel drawers should be worn; if the friction has been on the leg, the patient should wear a pair of worsted stockings. Before each friction it will be necessary to cleanse the parts from grease, &c. with soap and warm water.

During a course of any preparation of mercury, the patient should avoid checking perspiration*; for this purpose, he should be warmly cloathed, and if the weather is very cold or damp,

* Seafaring men and others, who have been much exposed to the cold and wet, while under a course of mercurials, have been afflicted with disagreeable complaints, such as deafness, &c. a flannel shirt in inclement weather should be worn.

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he should keep in the house, particularly at night; but if the weather is not very severe, and the air dry and pure, he may use moderate exercise on horseback, foot, &c. so as to promote a gentle perspiration; indeed, in such weather, it will be more proper for the patient to go out than be confined to the house.

If any of the symptoms which have been already mentioned, namely, a swelling or soreness of the gums, offensive breath, the spittle increased, &c. should arise during the frictions, or any other mercurial course, the use of mercury must be discontinued, the patient should be particularly careful to avoid cold or moist air, and he may take from two scruples to a dram of flowers of sulphur, mixed with half a dram of powder of gum arabic, twice a day; these rules must be observed until such symptoms disappear,

when

when he may again begin with the mercury.

The regimen, during the cure, should consist of light and moderately nourishing food, with plenty of broth, particularly for weak patients, together with vegetables, fish, light puddings, &c. Food which is not easy of digestion should be avoided as much as possible; vinegar will likewise be very improper; smoaking, tending in some degree to promote salivation, should be avoided. A draught of porter or ale, if it agrees with the patient, or a glass of wine in the course of the day can do no harm, but may sometimes be serviceable.

It is uncertain how long it may be before a cure is obtained, as this depends greatly on the constitution of the patient; if the disease has not been of long standing, and the bones not affected, about thirty frictions will generally

rally perfect a cure: on the other hand, if the complaint has been of so long standing as to affect the bones, it will often require sixty or more to entirely eradicate the venereal poison from the habit; but here I must observe, that the frictions, or any other course of mercury, must not be left off so soon as the symptoms have disappeared, but must be continued at least ten days or a fortnight, according to the height the distemper had arrived to; without such precaution there will be danger of a relapse.

For those persons who are not inclined to attempt the cure by the means of friction *, or whose circumstances will

* The numbers cured by mercurial frictions, without any bad effects, are irresistible arguments in their favour, and the best proof of their utility and safety.

not allow of it, the following preparations of mercury are the most proper.

Take of quicksilver, two drams ;

Of honey, a sufficient quantity to kill the quicksilver ; rub them together (in a mortar) until the quicksilver intirely disappears ; then add,

Of gum arabic, in powder, sufficient to make the whole into a mass for pills. This quantity is for twelve doses, one of which may be taken every night.

Although this is one of the mildest preparations of mercury taken by the mouth, it has often proved the most efficacious ; for it has sometimes made obstinate venereal complaints yield, where some of the most acrid preparations of mercury availed nothing.

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The following prescription will prove a very powerful and, in many constitutions, a certain one.

Take of calcined mercury and calomel, of each 24 grains;

Of opium*, one scruple;

Of mucilage of gum arabic, a sufficient quantity to make the whole into a mass, which is to be divided into 40 pills. The dose one every night.

In complaints of the skin, arising from an universal venereal complaint, topical applications are not advisable (unless to the genital parts, and they ought never to be neglected, as the virus, before the internal medicine has had time to operate on the part, may corrode and ir-

* The opium is ordered to prevent the calcined mercury affecting the stomach, which it is very liable to do.

ritate so as to cause violent inflammation, even a mortification has by such neglect ensued) until the patient has used mercurials for some time to no visible effect; in this case, I recommend the following for a topical application.

Take of corrosive sublimate*, ten grains;

Extract of lead, one dram and a half;

Of water, four ounces; rub the sublimate well in glass or marble mortar, with a little of the water, then mix all together.

The parts are to be wetted with this lotion† frequently with a bit of rag.

* In this composition I generally omit the sublimate, but if after a fair trial they will not yield to it without, I then add the sublimate as above.

† The patient must observe not to use the lotion in open ulcerations.

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If the throat should be ulcerated and foul, it will be necessary to keep it clean, and endeavour to prevent its proving injurious to the sound parts; therefore the following gargle may be used two or three times a day, first gargling the throat with warm water *.

Take of rose water, six ounces;

Of distilled vinegar, two ounces;

Of honey, half an ounce;

Of corrosive sublimate, four grains;

rub the sublimate well in a mortar with a little of the rose water, afterwards mix all together for use.

It has been asserted by some writers, that a confirmed pox cannot be radically cured without salivation; but this is a

* It will be highly proper for the patient to gargle his throat with warm water always before he eats or drinks any thing; and should be careful not to swallow any of the gargle.

most

most egregious error; the greatest advocate for salivation must confess there have been many cures of the most difficult and dangerous cases performed, without the mouth having been the least affected; and I am satisfied, if a proper quantity of mercury is introduced into the system without loading the salivary glands too much, the cure will be effected with more certainty, and with less injury to the constitution. Salivation, by greatly increasing the secretions, will not only impede the salutary effects of the mercury, but materially injure the constitution; and there have been frequent instances of death having been occasioned by the constitution not having sufficient strength to undergo so severe an operation,

SECTION XIX.

On diet drinks.

A Variety of diet drinks have been recommended to assist mercury in its operation, indeed some may be used to much benefit, particularly in complaints of the bones*, such as the decoction of the woods†, but more especially the decoction of saffaparilla

* If the pains in the bones should be violent, they may be much alleviated by taking a grain of opium at bed-time; although this remedy affords present relief, mercury must prove the radical cure,

† The decoction of the woods is prepared in the following manner :

Take of the raspings of guaicum wood, 3 ounces ;

Of liquorice root, 2 ounces ;

Of spring water, 1 gallon ;

boil them over a gentle fire to two quarts ; about a quarter of an hour before removing it from the fire, add of the shavings of saffaras, one ounce. Strain off the liquor, of which a pint or two may be taken daily.

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with the mazereon root†, which in many cases have produced very good effects.

SECTION XX.

On the prevention of the venereal disease.

GR E A T pains have been taken, and many remedies have been recommended, to prevent venereal infection after impure coition*; but the venereal poison being of so subtle a nature, they have been seldom known to answer the intention; however, the

† The decoction of sassaparilla with the mazereon is made as follows :

Take of sassaparilla, three ounces;

Of mazereon root, two drams;

boil them in three pints of water to two pints, afterwards strain the liquor. Half a pint may be taken four times a day.

* The lixivium saponarium, and common caustic properly diluted, are much used with this intention.

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following remedy, I have strong reason to imagine, may sometimes be used with success as a preventive †, and the sooner it is applied after coition, the more certain will be its effects.

Take of corrosive sublimate, 2 grains;

Of water, 4 ounces;

Of spirit of nitre, 10 drops.

The sublimate must be perfectly dissolved by rubbing for some time in a glass or marble mortar with the spirit of nitre, when the water must by degrees be added.

The methods of using this remedy are by injecting a little into the urethra, (letting the liquor remain in a minute or two, when it is to be washed away

† This remedy must be applied a short time after copulation, for if the complaint has in the least degree discovered itself it will prove very injurious.

by

by injecting warm water) and by applying it (by means of a bit of rag wetted therewith) round the glans or nut, pulling the prepuce or foreskin back.

This remedy must not be made stronger than herein directed, and should be used with great caution, as the stimuli of such remedies, when too powerful, have been productive of very bad consequences, when introduced into so tender a part as the urethra; therefore, instead of increasing its strength, it may be adviseable, in irritable constitutions, to make it weaker, when injected into the urethra.

F I N I S.

by injecting warm water) and by applying it (by means of a bit of rag wetted thoroughly) round the glans or pulling the prepuce or foreskin back.

This remedy must not be made stronger than heroin directed, and should be used with great caution, as the stimuli of such remedies, when too powerful, have been productive of very bad consequences when introduced into the urethra; therefore, instead of increasing its strength, it may be advisable, in irritable conditions, to make it weaker, when injected into the urethra.

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